

MINERS ASKED TO ARBITRATE

State Board Would Settle Sunnyside Trouble.

GOVERNOR COUNSELS PEACE

REPLY TO LETTER IS RECEIVED FROM THE STRIKERS.

The state board of arbitration has expressed a willingness to arbitrate the troubles between the coal miners at Sunnyside and their employers. A telegram to that effect was sent to the leaders of the strikers late yesterday afternoon. The dispatch was not forwarded until after the members of the board had thoroughly discussed the situation.

During the progress of the meeting Governor Wells read two letters. One was received from the strikers, setting forth their side of the case and asking for protection. The other was the governor's reply, urging the men to maintain order at any cost and making the suggestion that the miners and their employers agree to let the board arbitrate the matter.

At the conclusion of the meeting Connellman J. S. Daveler, who is secretary of the board, sent the following telegram to the strike leaders:

Board Agrees to Arbitrate.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 19, 1903. Messrs. Crawford and Lee, Sunnyside, Utah: The board of arbitration, after conference with the coal miners at Sunnyside, has decided to arbitrate the dispute between the coal miners and their employers. Come once to Salt Lake to confer with us. Will you arbitrate?

J. S. DAVELER, Secretary.

The letter which Governor Wells received from the strike leaders relative to the situation at Sunnyside, reads as follows:

Sunnyside, Utah, Nov. 15, 1903. Heber M. Wells, Governor of Utah: Dear Sir: I think it my duty to inform you of the events taking place at Sunnyside. We, the coal miners of Sunnyside, have decided to quit work until such time as the owners decide to recognize the United Mine Workers of America.

I wish to bring to your notice an outrage committed on county road between Sunnyside and Price. We received a telegram this morning stating that the organizers were to arrive at Sunnyside today. Fifty men were chosen to meet them on the road between Sunnyside and Price. As the road was about ten miles we met them armed men (supposed to be employed by the Utah Fuel company) and stopped at point of rifles. One of our party was killed. The men then proceeded to our destination and business, and after stating our business was maltreated by these armed men, and ordered to leave; the whole party then being ordered back to Sunnyside. We were denied the right to proceed on our business. I may also state that organizers and two citizens were denied right of county road to proceed on our business and return to Price.

I will further state that everybody here is also the law. There has not been any unlawful act on part of miners, but we consider that the Utah Fuel is taking the law in his own hand.

Hopeing that you will consider this matter, we are prepared to sign any statements, we remain, yours most truly, WM. CRAWFORD, JOSEPH E. PRICE, ROBERT LEE, D. WILSON.

Governor Sunnyside Pleas.

The answer of Governor Wells, which was read at the meeting of the board yesterday, is as follows:

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 17, 1903. Messrs. William Crawford, Joseph E. Price, D. Wilson and Robert Lee, Sunnyside, Carbon County, Utah: Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Sunnyside, Nov. 15, 1903, informing me that you, as coal miners of Sunnyside, had decided to quit work until such time as the Utah Fuel company would recognize the association known as the United Mine Workers of America; also complaining of an alleged outrage against certain coal miners committed on the county road between Sunnyside and Price; further stating that while everybody at Sunnyside was obeying the law, you consider that the sheriff is taking the law into his own hand, etc.

Replying to these statements, I desire to say that I have communicated with the sheriff of Carbon county as to your allegations, requiring full and immediate investigation of the unlawful conduct charged against certain armed men supposed to be in the employ of the Utah Fuel company, the facts to be reported to me at once. You may feel entirely assured that as far as my power goes, no injury or menace from which the coal miners at Sunnyside are suffering will be promptly corrected and removed.

Desiring that this pledge be considered universal in its application, I am compelled to inform you that complaints have been made to me as to the threatening conduct on the part of some of the striking coal miners toward the said Utah Fuel company. These complaints are in effect that armed bodies of striking miners have been guilty of disturbing the peace in seeking to force non-striking into leaving their employment, joining the mine workers' society, or doing something which seems to be repugnant to them. You will recognize the nature of the action in my power to deny the laboring man and protect him in his lawful rights. The legislature has provided that eight hours shall constitute a day's labor for men who work in underground mines, and this law is rigidly enforced throughout the state. The legislature, in further recognition of the rights, especially of coal miners, and for their better protection and health and safety, has provided for frequent inspection of the interests of the coal miners. Strikers owe State Consideration.

In view of these facts, I submit that the coal miners of the state for this protection extended to them by the state, owe the duty of being good citizens and conforming to its laws. Before going out on strike, the coal miners should be aware of the consequences which will be obvious, I submit that if your grievances have become intolerable and your employers have refused or failed to redress them, you should have appealed to the board of arbitration.

This authority is the state board of labor, conciliation and arbitration, which is to be established, and, as possible, settle all differences that may arise between employer and employee.

Three well known citizens of the state, especially selected by the governor and confirmed by the state senate for their broad-mindedness and experience in such matters, they are John Nicholson, chairman, who is neither an employer nor employee of manual labor; Colonel E. A. Wall, who is an employer of labor, and S. S. Daveler, who is an employee and belongs to a labor organization.

If you will make proper application to this board and your employers will consent to do the same and I shall be no less pleased to request them to do so than I now am in suggesting it to you. I have no doubt your differences may be adjusted peacefully and amicably and without the necessity of recourse to the emergency methods you have already undertaken and which it is illegal for you to insist your fellow workmen shall also undertake.

I am not fully advised as to whether or not your list of grievances have all been adjusted, with the exception of your insistence that the United Mine Workers' society be recognized (which is the only grievance you have seen fit to mention in your letter), but I shall be glad to recognize and settle your difficulties whatever they are, and render a just and impartial verdict to which both parties concerned will be pledged in advance to faithfully abide.

Your appeal to me suggests this advice, and I shall be glad to receive from you a submission of the other striking coal miners to this board, and await an answer from you to which both parties concerned will be pledged in advance to faithfully abide.

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Will not recognize union.

Utah Fuel Company Willing to Arbitrate All Questions But That One.

The Utah Fuel Company is willing to submit to arbitration every point in controversy connected with the strike at Sunnyside, except recognition of the United Mine Workers of America association, according to a dispatch received at 11 o'clock last evening by W. H. Myers, general sales agent of the company, from George W. Kraper, the vice president of the corporation, who is at Castle Gate.

The telegram, which is self-explanatory and at some length, reviews the situation at Sunnyside and touches upon the causes of the present trouble at the mines, and reads as follows:

Castle Gate, Utah, Nov. 19.—W. H. Myers, Salt Lake City, Utah: I am in receipt of telegram from you, dated by the board of arbitration, to which they ask that I will send you a copy of the board being as follows: "After conference with Governor Wells, we understand that you, on behalf of the Utah Fuel company, would be willing to arbitrate all differences that may arise between the company and its employees, including mine officials, who would not be members of the union. It is understood that the law creating the board of arbitration does not provide for the election of employer and employee, and only when there is not a strike or lockout, and when matters of difference exist between employer and employees. No grievance whatever had been presented to the Utah Fuel company by any of its employees prior to their quitting work. At Sunnyside, after the employees returned to work, who had gone out on strike submitted twelve grievances. The concessions made by the company, so far as its officers are aware, were satisfactory to the miners. The communication has been received from this committee.

We are unofficially advised that at a subsequent meeting held by the 230 men they voted to continue the strike for the reason that the company desired to comply with their demand for the exclusive recognition of the United Mine Workers of America. The company refused to join in the demand and the miners, who are in the past few days national organizers of the United Mine Workers of America, have declined to officially recognize the 230 men, for the reason that the company is not willing to accept a local lodge composed of men who are on a charge of stealing 400 sheep belonging to the company and advised these men to go back to work pending a local organization under their constitution.

Proper and sufficient notice was given to all employees that unless they returned to work Nov. 19 they would be discharged from further service by the company. Thereupon about 230 men did not go to work and were discharged.

At Carbon county national organizers succeeded in getting about one-third of the employees who were at work to join the union, and immediately thereafter a strike was called without submitting to the company any grievance whatever, and we are therefore convinced that there exists for arbitration any grievance on the part of the men who have gone out on strike. The strikers at both Castle Gate and Sunnyside have undertaken to intimidate and by coercion to prevent a majority of our employees from going to work.

(Signed) GEORGE W. KRAMER.

FAITHFUL EMPLOYEES ARE NOT FORGOTTEN

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Faithful employees of the McCormick Harvesting Machine company, which sold out to the International Harvester company in 1902, are to have a share in the profits of the new company, according to an official announcement today. Employees who worked five years or more with the McCormick company will receive certificates of stock, par value \$100, to the extent of 5 per cent of the total salaries they have earned during their connection with the company.

This action is taken as recognition of the "co-operation" which was uniformly rendered by the employees to the management.

INCREASE IN WAGES. Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 19.—As a result of conferences between trustees and officials of the Big Four railroad, it is announced that a general increase in wages has been decided upon. The amount was not stated.

QUARANTINE RAISED. San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 19.—The official proclamation of Governor Lauman raising the quarantine against San Antonio went into effect today, and towns and counties all over Texas have been lifting their local quarantine. Train service will be resumed on all railroads tomorrow.

TENTS SENT TO NEEDY MINERS

Evictions Continue in the Colorado Coal Camps.

UNION GETS AN INJUNCTION

MEXICAN MINER KIDNAPED BY MASKED MEN.

Trinidad, Colo., Nov. 19.—It has repeatedly been charged that the guards maintained by the Victor Fuel company around its property at Hastings and Delagua have prevented peaceable citizens passing through the towns along the public highways, although it is said Hastings is an incorporated town and the streets and roads leading to the place have been dedicated to public use. It is claimed that the company's guards have made arrests without warrant and committed other illegal acts. The miners' union officials announce that every effort will be made to prevent these alleged infractions of the law.

Injunction Served.

Sheriff Clark went to Hastings today and served injunction papers on the Victor Fuel company, restraining it from preventing entrance to the town, and the case will be argued before District Judge Northcutt tomorrow.

Eviction of miners' families from company houses at Hastings continues. Many tents and supplies were sent there today by the union, the tents being placed on ground adjoining the Victor company's property.

The exodus of miners continues, 200 leaving tonight for points in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Texas and other points.

One hundred and fifty union miners went to work at the Broadhead mine today. This mine is owned by the Las Animas Coal company, which granted the union miners a contract a few days ago. So far this is the only company in this district which has granted the union scale.

Miner Kidnaped. Three masked men entered the Davis saloon at Sopris, a Colorado Fuel & Iron camp, and demanded \$500. The men did their work quickly and nothing has been heard of the Mexican since, although officers are working hard on the case. One hundred and fifty men are working at Sopris and forty at Delagua. These are the only mines in the county now working, where 6,000 men were employed before the strike. The weather has moderated and all is quiet over the district tonight.

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"The situation in the south, from our point of view," said Mr. Ream, "is entirely satisfactory. While the operators are making large claims the fact is that their total production at this time is not more than 5 per cent of the capacity of the mines."

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Adjutant General Sherman Bell says that these men with others were shadowed by soldiers in citizens' clothes, who saw them in the act of removing spikes and tieplates from a rail on the Florence & Cripple Creek railroad, the latter being raised to wreck a train carrying hundreds of miners home from work.

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BITTER FIGHT FOR OFFICE.

Charges Filed Against an Aspirant For Judicial Honors.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Grave charges have been filed with Attorney General Knox, supposed to reflect on the character of J. C. Pollock of the Kansas supreme court bench. Judge Pollock is one of the several candidates for the vacancy on the federal bench of that state, caused by the promotion of United States District Judge William Hook.

At a meeting of the Kansas delegation in congress today, called for the purpose of recommending a successor of Judge Pollock were alluded to and postponement of action taken until Saturday that Judge Pollock might have opportunity to present an answer to the charges. The charges have not been laid before the delegation.

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